PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. SPFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume TVIII

BOWERY PREATEN BOWERY-RAG PICKER OF PARIS

BROADWAY THEATRE Groadway-Hawker-Cust SURTON'S THEATER Chambers street Surious Pass

WANTONAL THEATHE. Chatham street-Woman. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brondway-Don Casar Dr. Bazan-Used Up.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, BOWSTY-THE TOODLES-LADIES' RIGHTS-DECHALUMEAUX.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-M. P .- OMNIBUS CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 473 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN EMBODIES BY CHRISTY'S OPERA PROUPS

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

WADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-Fran-CIRCUS. F BONCTY-SQUARTELAN ENTERTAINMENTS

SECRAMA, 595 Broadway-Banvand's Panonama or SELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 389 Broadway ASTRUM AT DIST BAURING AND PROSTERS

METROPOLITAN HALL-PROP. ANDERSO C. New York, Thursday, May 19, 1853.

Malls for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WHERLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain Hartsteine, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspin wall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock.

The New York WERKLY HERALD, California edition, with the latesd intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Magle copies sixpence. Agents will please send their orders as early as possible.

The News.

The details of our Mexican, Central and South American news, which we give to-day, will be found very interesting. In it are conprehended extracts from General Santa Anna's discourse on taking the oath as President of the Mexican republic : his decree against the officers of the army who rendered themselves voluntary prisoners to our forces at the period of the invasion of Mexico; the programme of administration of the President of New Granada and other matters of general interest.

Recent advices from Buenos Avres declare that the city was still besieged, the terms of the treaty of peace not having been carried into effect.

Not a line of political information was received by telegraph from Washington yesterday. The con tinuation of the summing up of the District Attor ney in the Gardner case, and the proceedings and by-laws of the Smithsonian Institution will be found

General Gadsden, according to a despatch from Charleston, has received official notification of his appointment as Minister to Mexico. He will accept.

A despatch from Albany announces that the Sc periatendent of the Banking Department will tomorrow sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, the securities deposited by the broken Farmers' Bank of Onondega, consisting of \$26,000 of State six per cent stock and \$8,000 in United States sixes.

The State canal tolls, up to the 14th instant, this year, show an increase of \$36,502 over those to the

We elsewhere publish a very interesting table of national statistics, made out at the instance of N. Sargent, Esq., late Register of the Treasury. Among other items of importance we learn that the public debt, on the 2d of March, 1853, amounted to \$65. 131,692 13. The various appropriations made by Congress, for the service of the last fiscal year, ending Jane 30, 1852, footed up, including the interest on the public debt and treasury notes, \$44,-

A large amount of very important business was transacted in the law courts yesterday, as will be seen on reference to our reports. Judge Roosevelt delivered the opinion on the Amory Will Case in the Supreme Court general term, which reverses the order entered pro forma at the special term. According to this opinion the parties to the partition sale had not the absolute title in fee, and, conse quently, the purchaser is not bound to complete his purchase. He must be discharged, and the ten per cent paid on the sale refunded. In the First Dis trict Court, Judge Greene gave a decision rendering a verbal contract between merchants void and of no effect. A curious case was heard in the Superior Court, being an action of B. L. Corss to recover one thousand dollars from the Metropolitan Bank for a violation of the law against the circulation of foreign bank bills. The bank in question, it appears, received a bill of the Bank of Charleston as part payment of a note. The plaintiff, it is understood, has instituted fifty similar suits.

The case of Jane Trainer, the colored child, was terminated yesterday evening by the Judge determining to leave her in the custody of Mrs. Porter. An exciting scene occurred; but though there was an abolition exhortation for a rescue, the autislavery folks did not screw their courage to the sticking place, and Jane was permitted to depart with her mistress, as a free child in a free State, and

bound for the gold regions of California. The Grand Jury yesterday made a very timely and important presentment, a report of which i appended to the proceedings of the Court of General Sessions. The jury call aloud upon the municipal and State legislators to remedy the growing and deplorable evil known as tenant houses, in which human beings, regardless of number, are indiscriminately crammed, reckiess of health, and without any means of speedy egress in case of necessity The jury also present several buildings in the upper part of the city as public nulsances, deprecate the running of fire engines on the sidewalks, and specially enjoin upon legislators the stern necessity of enacting a stringent law for the better preservation

of life on railroads, &c. Both branches of the Common Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. The Aldermen adopted a resolution instructing the proper committee to report an ordinance directing the Street Commissioner to appoint inspectors to superintend the demolition and alteration of buildings in the citysaid inspectors to be paid by the owners of the pro perty undergoing repair. Should a law of this kind be enforced, it will add much to the security of life and limb to the pedestrians and laborers who are hourly in immirent peril in consequence of the careless manner in which houses are pulled to pieces and bricks piled up in the streets. In the Board of Assistants the report of the committee in favor of paving that portion of Broadway now paved with the Perioe pavement, between Franklin and Canal streets, with a square block pavement, at agost of \$3 85 per yard, was al most unanimously adopted. The veto of the Mayor in relation to the late Ross pavement contract was taken up, and after some discussion, for which we would refer our readers to another page, was laid on the table.

The reports of the Baptist auniversaries in Albany given on another page, will be found highly interest ing. The American and Foreign Bible Society have abolished the restrictive resolutions of 1850 and sub stituted these of 1838. By the annual report ef the Treasurer, it appears that the disbursements amounted to \$45,230 35, being \$385 24 more than the receipts and the balance on hand at the com mencement of the year. The appropriations for stablishing missionaries, distributing the Scriptures, c., in other countries, amounted to \$23,372. Ac ording to the statistics of the managers of the Ame rican Raptist Missionary Union, the total expenditures of the Union during the year 1852 were \$114,498 66, and the receipts \$113,366 55. The debt of the Union in April, 1852, was \$21,126 58. We also give place to a synopsis of the proceedings of the Southern Baptist Convention, held at Raltimore which possesses considerable interest.

The Cunard steamer Africa will probably arrive to-day, with three days later news from Europe. One week later advices from California may also be expected in the course of the day.

What the Union Party Think of the

Administration. The sense of relief which the decision of the last Baltimore Convention imparted to the country is yet fresh in the memory of our readers. Before, all was suspense, uncertainty. Neither party felt certain that its doctrines would have a fair trial. No one could say what principles were to decide the contest. After much random argument all doubts were cleared away by the Conventions, and the rival candidates were placed upon definite, well-understood platforms. Scott was well known to be the nominee of the Seward faction-unsound on the slavery question, the secret ally of Hale and Giddings, an opponent of the naturalization laws, and a fee to the extension of our territory. With equal clearness Pierce's position was defined by his nomination by the party whose motto is the preservation of the integrity of the Union : he went to the country as a Union man, the champion of the Compromise, and the fulfilment of "manifest destiny." Between candidates so plainly identified no citizen could or did hesitate in the disposal of his vote. All those who were opposed to the Compromise and Southern institutions ranged themselves under the banner of Scott; those who viewed minor questions of social or political economy as utterly insignificant, in comparison with the preservation of the Union and the harmonious working of the constitution handed down to us by our forefathers, looked to Pierce as the man for the country.

Upon the issue thus laid before them, the people rendered a verdict unparalleled in point of unanimity since the days of Monroe. Out of 296 electors, 254 registered their votes in favor of the preservation of the Union, the Compromise, and the fulfilment of "manifest destiny.'

The Union party were triumphant. They saw their candidate victorious and their ene mies prostrated. They counted a larger number of adherents than had ever rallied round any previous standard since the Independence. Even their opponents were prepared to give the victor a fair trial. The state of the country was in his favor. Commercial enterprise was thriving to an unexampled extent. Prosperity spread contentment among all classes. Peace prevailed. A large surplus lay idle in the treasury. No internal dissensions agitated the public mind.

Viewing this extraordinary combination of suspicious circumstances, the Union party loudly predicted that the new administration would shed unexampled lustre on the country. They were confident that General Pierce would choose a strong and united Cabinet, composed of men of tried worth and well known principles. They scouted the idea that men ssuming office with such brilliant advantage would allow a week to elapse without giving to the country some evidence of their ability. or at least some carnest of their patriotic inten-

The appointments, it must be confessed, took most people by surprise. The names of Guthrie, Dobbin and Campbell were new to the publie; but the President's choice was some guarantee for their character. Mr. Davis had opposed the Compromise Union measures and advocated Southern secession; and Mr. M'Clelland had made free sail speeches and voted for the Wilmot proviso; but the surprise which their selection created was overcome, and all thoughts of the past were forgotton in anticipations of the future. Mr. Marcy was hardly the man the Union party expected to succeed Mr. Everett and Mr. Webster. The limited opportunities he had enjoyed for gaining a practical knowledge of foreign affairs were no qualification for the post of Secretary of State; and however serviceable his dictum, " to the victors belong the spoils." had proved to the democrats, the Union party could not help wishing that they had been represented in the highest office of State by one whose notions of politics were not those of a huckster. They had hoped, moreover, that when the whole country had pronounced in favor of their doctrines, the control of so important an office as the Department of State would not have been entrusted to one whom they regarded as a deserter from their ranks. Similar reasons contributed largely to the feeling of regret with which many beheld Mr. Cushing's appointment to the office of Attorney General. He was undoubtedly a man of considerable information, talent and experience, and brought to the Cabinet the resources of a well cultivated mind. But these advantages were more than counterbalanced, in the opinion of many Union men, by the versatility with which he had shifted his support from the whigs to Mr. Tyler, from Mr. Tyler to the coalitionists, and from the latter to General Pierce.

Still the Union party uttered no complaint They regretted that the first official act of the President should have fallen short of their expectations; but their regret was endured in silence. That the administration was neither strong nor united they felt convinced, and they feared that it would not prove a Union admini

It had never entered their minds that a Cabi net, called to power by a vote that might almost be called unanimous, would have been composed in nearly equal proportions of men who had given the public no proof of their right to the position and men whose antecedents were hardly in their favor. A Southern seces sionist-a Northern free soiler-an untravelled soft shell-a converted whig-were not precise ly the materials out of which the Union party fancied the new administration would have been composed. Still, for all slips of the Pre sident they found a ready consolation in the sanguine confidence they had never ceased to entertain in his wisdom. New men might prove

true ; the damaging antecedents of others might be effaced by noble deeds. Mr. M'Clelland, they said, might atone for his vote on the Wil mot proviso by a course of unflinching fidelity to the Union; Mr. Davis might obliterate the recollection of his career as a Southern seces sionist by similar proofs of his amendment, Mr. Cushing might serve the democrats more truly than he had served the whigs, and even Mr. Marcy might give symptoms of disinterested patriotism.

Reasoning in this wise, and abandoning th equivocal pleasures of memory for the unalloyed pleasures of hope, the Union party forbore to interrupt the universal pean with which General Pierce's administration was inaugurated. Not a sigh betraved the misgivings of their hearts. Where all was rejoicing and gladness, and proud exultation, they schooled their face into radiance, and forced themselves to participate in transports that private apprehensions sadly belied. The future, indeed, was yet before them, heavily mortgaged with the expectations they had formed, the hopes they had raised, the pledges they had given: and to that future they looked [for a warrant for their present demonstrations of joy.

Of that future ten weeks have now elapsed. What have they brought forth?

Mr. Marcy has appointed all his triends and relatives to handsome offices, and has beguiled the time by disputing the public plunder with the President and his colleagues. Nothing more. Mr. Davis has organized three expeditions to discover a route for the railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Dobbin has carried out Mr Kennedy's plan for the Ringgold exploring expedition. Mr. Guthrie has commenced the work of examining the government contracts Mr. Campbell has effected a reform in our foreign postal arrangements, and is shortly expected to turn his attention to our domestic post offices. To Mr. M'Clelland and Mr. Cushing we can trace the performance of no task worth mentioning.

We trust that in view of this statement of the labors performed by the Cabinet the Union party will forbear to indulge gloomy forebodings. We trust that they will continue to suspend their final judgment until the Cabinet has had a longer trial-until the disposal of the public patronage has ceased to occupy the attention of the President, and his administration have full leisure to devote their whole energies to grappling with the important problems of our national policy. Above all, we hope that the Union party will not allow their confidence to be shaken by any apparent symptoms of unsoundness which they may detect in the political course of the Cabinet. Time will surely convince us all that the administration is de voted to the Union, and that they are grossly mistaken who fancy that the work of last November will need to be performed a resh.

NEW RAILROAD LAWS-A ROPE OF SAND. It strikes us that the bill which has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature has received unmerited praise. It will not accomplish its object. It prescribes a high penalty for the destruction of life on railroads, but it requires that the destruction of life should be the result of carelessness, and it leaves the carelessness to be proved as at present. Now, merely specifying the amount of damages to be paid is not sufficient. Something more must be done. The presumption of culpability on the part of the road, which the law already makes, must be declared absolute, incontrovertible-not to be rebutted by any evidence whatsoever. As long as such evidence is received, and permitted to defeat the claims of the injured, it can always be had by wealthy corporations No law which does not dispense with this altogether, and which does not take the ground that railroad companies are to pay for every life destroyed by their trains. that they are to be regarded as culpable and made liable in all such cases will meet the emergency and furnish that security, the want of which we vainly deplore, The companies have the control of their track; let them take measures to keep it clear; let them study out the ways to run their trains safely, which they will do when every defence which the law now leaves open to them is closed. The precise kinds of signals required, the number of watchmen and policemen necessary, and various other details, the directors can determine better, perhaps, than anybody else; the most that the Legislature can do is to impose a heavy penalty for every fatal accident, and then the companies will omit no possible preventive or precaution. If we would secure the dog, let us fasten him with something better than a rope of sand: let us put a chain of iron around his neck.

How stands the law now in regard to the common carriers of passengers?

Judge Story says:-Judge Story says:—

Where any damage or injury happens to the passengers, by the breaking down, or overturning of the coach, or by any other accident occurring on the road, the presumption, prima facie, is, that it occurred by the negligence of the coachman; and the onus probandi is on the proprietors of the coach, to establish that there has been no negligence whatsoever; and that the damage or injury has been occasioned by inevitable casualty, or by some cause which human care and foresight could not prevent. For the law will, (as we have seen,) in tenderness to be used. human care and foresignt count not prevent. For the law will, (as we have seen,) in tenderness to human life, and human limbs, hold the proprietors liable for the slightest negligence, and will compel them to repel, by satisfactory proofs, every imputaon thereof. Story on Bailments, §601.

And yet, notwithstanding this prima facile

presumption of negligence, it is perfectly notorious that in almost every case corporations are able to bring forward some witnesses to swear that there was no negligence nor carelessness, but that everything on their part was perfectly right. Give us a law that will amount to some thing.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY .- We are glad to learn that a movement is at present going on among the merchants doing business in the lower part of the city, having for its object the closing of all the stores after three o'clock every Saturday afternoon. Some years ago a large proportion of the shopkeepers agreed to close at eight o'clock every evening, that their clerks might have a little leisure time for mental improvement, but after a few months they returned to the old order of things. We hope however, that the present movement will result in a general change in the hours of closing the stores, except those whose peculiar business requires them to keep open till a late hour.

In our advertising columns will be found notice from the importing stationers, stating that they have entered into an agreement to close their stores at three o'clock every Saturday on and after the 4th of June A large number of the foreign and domestic dry goods and commission merchants have also determined on closing at the same hour. commencing May 21 and ending August 1. By this judicious and excellent arrangement the merchants themselves, and those in their employment, whose families reside in the country, will be enabled to spend their Sundays at home

away from the dust and din of the city. only wish that some arrangement could be made by which all stores would be closed at the same time; but this we know to be impossible, as more business is transacted throughout the city on Saturday evening than on any other during the week. Let it be done, however, where it can, so that the clerks may have a few hours in the evening to themselves. From eight o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening-twelve hours altogether-is surely long enough to be kept in close confinement. Let us close our stores early then, that our clerks may have some breathing time.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS-POLITICS AND RAIL ROADS .- As the close of the session of the Canadian Parliament draws near, the printed votes and proceedings begin to exhibit commendable evidence ofactivity among the committees. Mr. Drummond's Seigniorial Tenure bill is in a fair way to become a law. It has passed the Assembly, and now only waits the concurrence of the Legislative Council and the sanction of the Governor to take its place in the statute book of the province. It is, as our readers are aware, the first legislative sten towards the abolition of the feudal tenure in Canada. As such it will find favor with all who have the interest of the province at heart. That it may inflict gratuitous injury on a few of the seigniors its adherents will hardly deny; but the blessings of a free tenure are cheaply purchased at such a cost. Like many other institutions which have elicited the applause of superficial observers, the feudal tenure was so radically vicious in, its fundamental principles, that every country which adopted it has already, or will hereafter dearly explate its error. Military power and commercial influence may arrest its downfall for a while in Central Europe; but it must long since have jarred violently against the national spirit of Canadians. It is indeed wonderful that our neighbors should have submitted so long to a Code by which it was forbidden to erect a grist mill, and sales of real estate were discouraged by the imposition of heavy fines. Mr. Drummond and his colleagues are entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen for having dealt the first practical blow at so suicidal a

Together with the Seigniorial bill, the bill to increase the Representation will be laid before the Legislative Council. We cannot see that this scheme will produce any practical results of importance. The English party assert that it will give the French Canadians the preponderance in Lower Canada. To us it seems strange enough to hear of a small colony like Canada being inhabited by two antagonistic races, with opposite interests. We can hardly discover how measures which conduce to the good of the one should not be equally advantageous to the other; nor can we realize the importance which our neighbors seem to attach to the origin and descent of their representatives. If men with French names make bad laws, while others rejoicing in such patronymics as Snooks or Wiggins, or Boggs, can make good ones. it seems obvious to our mind that the latter will be selected for the purpose, as well by their French as their English countrymen. Everybody knows, moreover, that the French Cana dians had a hard time of it under the heel of the British colonists from the conquest to 1841; a little retaliation would be almost excusable.

Mr. Morin has reasserted his intention of moving the abolition of the Legislative Conneil. Objections of grave import have been advanced against the details of his scheme, and from all we learn it will meet with formidable opposition. Without entering into particulars, we will simply express our wish that if Mr. Morin's plan is not carried out, some other equally effective one should be devised and adopted. As at present constituted, the Council is an absurd

Of more real importance perhaps than these legislative measures, are the practical steps which are being taken in Canada for the construction of railroads. We learned a few days ago that London capitalists had taken up all the stock in the great trunk line. Some ninety millions of dollars will thus be expended in Canada during the next few years. This will make a vast change in the country. Property will rise in value, and both the demand for and the supply of labor will become more abundant. Lower Canada will derive especial benefit from the work. The contract is in the hands of men who possess the requisite experience and capital to execute it promptly and efficiently; and from the judicious selection of the local directors-the old tory obstructives of Quebec being carefully excluded-we see every reason to anticipate an early completion of the work.

Talk on 'Change.

Cotton was sold to the extent of 1,400 bales, at steady prices. Pork was more active and firmer. Other branches of trade were a quiet aspect.

By a card published in another part of this paper, it will be seen that the owner of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas has, under certain conditions therein stated, accepted the challenge of Mr. Webb, on the return of the Sovereign to this port. He offers to run ber to San Francisco against any vessel Mr. Wm. H. Webb may put up against her.

Importing houses complained of the custom which had been introduced within a few years past of compelling them to have their bunded goods stored in the stores at the Atlantic Docks, in Brooklyn. The practice was one of great inconvenience and expense to them, and was more calculated to subserve private interest than the public good. Why should the government order cargoes of sugar and other foreign goods to be warehoused in Breoklynwhich was not a port of entry-while plenty of room could be found in safe and commodious warehouses in the city, were the government disposed to employ them?

CORPORATION MANUAL FOR 1853 .- This very valuable volume, published by the veteran and much esteemed Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. D. T. Valentine, has just made its appearance for the present year. Upon its close inspection we found the conclusion that it is unequalled by any other book of the kind in respect to its historical and statistical information. It is a complete record of all the important transactions of our city from the days of the honest burgomasters and schepens of New Amsterdam to Mayor Westervelt and the present Common Council of New York, Mr. Valentine's Manual is interspersed throughout with various maps of the city, cient and modern, showing its rapid growth, and contrasting the condition of the Knickerbockers o' 1652 with that of their wealthy descendants of 1853. And on some of these maps it is interesting to trace the course of the streams and ponds along which our phlegmatic ancestors used to indulge in snipe shooting, but whose waters have long since been swallowed up, and upon the sites of which now beats the heart of the city. This book contains a hthograph and the history of each of or public buildings, as also interesting notices of some of the old Dutch edifices, a few only of which now remain, stand ing beside the princely palaces of the present day as if they were suppliants, imploring time to spare them as the venerable representatives of the past. The sketches of the lives of the various Mayors are interesting, and, in short, no business man can well dispense with this volume. For the research manifested in its compilation its publisher should be rewarded with an extensive sale.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS PROM BRITISH GUIANA.

We have received a catalogue of the articles transc ed from British Guiana to this city, and intended for ex hibition at the Crystal Palace. They consist of the natural products of the country principally, and some spec nens of its manufactures. Of sugar, which British Guiana produces in great abundance, there are no less han six varieties, and of rum three. They are classed under the head of saccharine productions, and form the smallest part of the collection. The fibrous substances ompose the second class, and consist of the fibre of plan. tain, ochro, agave or wild aloe, banana. Ita palm, cotton silk grass, hammock rope, and mahoe. Some of the spe-cimens of the plantain fibre were prepared by a very primitive mode of manufacture, the fibre having been btained by scraping the stem with a blunt cutless, and without any process of maceration or washing. It is said to compare favorably in regard to quality and mercantile value, with Manila hemp. The ochro is an exceedingly abundant and troublesome weed, which is found growing on most of the readsides throughout the country, and could be easily cultivated to any extent that may be required. Some of the specimens of the cotton are obtained from wild or self-sown plants, the remains of a plantation which was abandoned about twenty-seven

Under the third class are enumerated the substance. used chiefly as food, or in its preparation, consisting of rice maize, coffee cocoa, pigeon peas, capsicums, plain-taines, the celebrated bread fruit, vanilla, caesava, arrowroot, and a few other articles. The plantain is one of the principal articles of food used in British Guiana, and is prepared for eating in a great variety of ways The plantain is not unfrequently dried and converted into flour or meal, which is done by first stripping off the huck, slicing the core and drying it in the sun. This mass, we may here state, when beaten in a mortar, contitutes what is called the "foo foo" of the negroes. Ten made from the meal has a very fragrant odor, and is paron account of its being exceedingly easy of digestion. It is the opinion of some that it will soon become an imporant question whether the plantain might not, in its fresh state, be used as a substitute for the potatoe.

The materials used in the chemical arts, or in medicine, form the fourth class of the productions of the prolific soil of this country. Some of the names are al most unpronouncable, and we do not like to inflict them upon our readers; we will, however, mention a few of the most valuable:—The fit weed, or fever bush, is a popular domestic remedy among the lower classes of the popula tion, and is used to prevent convulsions in the fevers of children and adolescents. The laurel oil is extensively used in affections of the joints, and is an admirable sol vent for India rubber. The hiarri is employed by the natives to intoxicate fish for the purpose of capturing

specimens of woods, for building and other purposes. The wood of the mora, which grows to the height of one hundred and fifty feet, has recently employed in ship building. It grows abundantly on bar-ren sand reefs, is very plentiful on the banks of many of the rivers and when it has attained its full size the trunk will square about eighteen inches. The bullet tree is very useful on account of the variety of purposes for which it can be used. The weather has little effect upon it, and it is employed for house frames, posts, floors, shingles, wheel spokes, &c. The wood of the ducalliballi is of a deep red-finer, more equal and more compact than mahogany, and is much used for furniture. each of the different descriptions of wood a table top has been constructed, making 133 specimens, besides a

large number of picture frames.

The specimens from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms are both numerous and interesting. Among the vegetables may be mentioned the locust tree, and the cow tree, which yields a kind of milk. The Indians have contributed largely of their manufactures, which are o a most primitive character, and particularly interesting are as numerous as those from Guiana, the Crystal Palace will not hold one-hundredth part of them, and we doubt if New York itself would be sufficiently large to contain them.

UNION COURSE, L. I .- PACING AND TROTTING. On Tuesday last, a purse of \$500, two mile heats, in harness, for pacers, was contended for by three of the fastest horses in this country, viz :- Hero, Tecumseh, and Rosnoke. The money was won by Hero. The first heat of the race was most exciting between Hero and Tecumseh, the time being astonishingly fast. Part of the second heat was also good; but after a mile and a half, Tecumseh gave it up, and was distanced, Roanoke going in ahead of him. There was a good attendance at the track, but not so many as was anticipated, the trot n Philadelphia between Flora Temple and Black Douglas. leading a great many in that direction. The betting was not brisk, Hero being the favorite of nine tenths of the crowd. He was offered against the field at 100 to 20.

First Heat -Tecumsels won the pole. Here the second place, Ronroke outside. They got away pretty close together. Tecumseh went round the turn together. Tecumseh went round the turn the fastest, and led to the quarter pole two lengths ahead of Hero, in thirty-five and a half seconds, Roanoke doing preity well. Down the backstretch Tecumseh kept the lead, and reached the half mile pole in 1,00% under a hard pull. On the lower turn, Hero let out a link, and began to approach the leader, leaving Roanoke far behind; but the faster Hero paced the more speed Tecumseh seemed to have to spare, and he continued to lead up the homestretch until near the score, when he broke up and galloped thirty or forty yards. He was, however, the first to pass the stand. Time, 2,24. His driver, in bringing him to a pace, had to pull him to a dead halt; and before he started again, Hero was five or six lengths ahead of him, and going like a quarter horse. Tecumseb's break appeared to refresh kim, and he darted off after the gray at an accelerated rate of speed. He did not, however, gain much until he had passed the half mile pole, when he made a most splendid burst. He rushed up to Horo, and headed him on the turn of the homestretch, not withstanding the driver of Hero was slinging on the gad with might and main. Tecumseh maintained the lead up the homestretch to the mile distance stand; but his driver, instead of minding his own business, was looking over his shoulder—protably admiring the stylish movement of Hero—letting his horse break, and running him to the score, without an apparent effort being made to make him pace again. He went over the score a leogth in front of Hero; but the judges did not recognise the right of running, and gave the heat to Hero. The time of the last nulle was 2,32½, and of the heat 4,56½. Roanoke was about an eighth of a mile behind; but this go him.

Scond Heal—Mr. Daniels induced Mr. Whelan to take charge of Tecumseh for the remainder of the race, one of Tecumseh hear to the remainder of the race, one of Tecumseh hear to the remainder of the race, one of Tecumseh hear to the recognise the charge of Tecumseh for the remainder of the race, o and led to the quarter pole two lengths ahead of Hero.

indges, not thinking of Roanoke, neglected to drop the flag on him.

Second Heal.—Mr. Daniels induced Mr. Whelan to take charge of Tecumseh for the remainder of the race, one of his wrists having been strained in the previous heat by the hard pulling of his horse. The horses were started finely, and they went like lightning round the turn. Tecumseh leading, Roanoke second, with Hero at his wheel. Tecumseh passed the quarter pole one length in front of Roanoke, in thirty five and a quarter seconda, and key the lead down the backstretch. Hero was second at the half mile pole, Tecumseh being two lengths in advance. Time 1.09. He was still in front all around the lower turn and about half way up the homestretch, when he broke up, and Hero dashed past him, and was forty yards ahead at the score, making the mile in 2.2214. Roanoke and Tecumseh now took sides, and had a struggle by themselves, giving up the contention with Hero entirely. They made a very pretty race for about half a mile, when Tecumseh getting tired of the roan, dropped off in the rear, making Roanoke the second best in the race, and suffering the diagnace of being distanced. Hero jogged home ore hundred yards ahead of Roanoke, making the at mile in 2.46, and the heat in 5.085. The following is a summary.—

Tuesday, May 17.—Pacing, purse \$500, two mile heats, is a summary :-Tuesday, May 17.-Pacing, purse \$500, two mile heats,

Total..... 5:56% Total..... 5:08%

As soon as the pacing race was concluded, a trotting match for \$500, in the heats, came off between a gray gelding, named Colonel Johnson, and a bay mare known as Lady Warren. The gray won the race. In the first heat of this race, an amusing incident occarred. The word "go!" was given in rather a feeble voice, so low that neither of the drivers heard it; and after going part of the way around the upper turn, the gray horse was stopped. The bay mare went about half way down the backstretch, when she also was pulled up. The judges, in the meantine, were beckoning to the driver of the gray horse to go on. He was then nearly a quarter of a mile behind the mare; but after starting afresh, he got nearly up to her before her driver was aware of the fact of the word being given. He then went on about his business, and won the heat. Nothing afterwards occurred worth relating, the gray winning the two subsequent heats easily. The following is a summary:—

Tuesday, May 17.—Trotting match \$500, mile heats, in harness.

W. Whelan named g. g. Colonel Johnson

THE NATIO MURDER.—Thomas Casey, who has been on trial in Boston for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, at Natick, was found guilty of the charge on the 17th inst. and sentenced to be executed. Under the new law he will remain in prison one year before execution.

Court Calendar—This Bay.

UNIDE STATES DETRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 48 to 55, 24.

SUPREME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 23, 15, 27, 21, 24, 25, 26, 16, 28, 3, 29 to 37, 81.

SUPREME COURT.—Great.—Adjourned to Friday.

COMMON PLEAS—Part First.—Nos. 521, 663 297, 664 817, 892, 905, 891, 964, 909, 913, 915, 984, 985, 986.

COMMON PLEAS—Part Second.—925, 931, 944, 946, 949 to 953, 955 to 962.

SUPREMO COURS—Two Branches.—Nos. 200, 522, 401, 546, 90, 521, 568, 569, 483, 442, 460, 473, 473, 311, 412, 513, 571, 578, 583 to 562, 594 to 601.

Additional Names of the Passengers on Bo the lost Ship William and Mary.

In our account of the loss of the ship William Mary, among the Bahamas, we gave the names of abo thirty-five of the passengers, besides a complete list the officers and crew. We have since obtained names of nine others, but we are unable to say wheth any of them were saved by escaping in the long box They are as follows :-John Diamond his wife and wife's sister, going to !

Louis after their arrival in New Orleans. Their chil about eighteen weeks old, died when they were abo two weeks on the passage. Catharine Burns, Margaret Welsh and John Welsh.

A man and wife named Fitzgerald. Heinrich Spayard, from Berlin, going to St. Louis meet a relative. He was a gilder, and about twenty fi

years of age.

The captain left the city yesterday for Bowdoinhar Me., where his family, consisting of a wife and one chare living. Some of the sailors have already been egged and one or two went to see a fewgdays ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Can't something be done to abate the nuisance so mu complained of in the vicinity of the Post Office, in t complained of in the vicinity of the Post Office, in t shape of a street pediar of writing paper and envelope Burling business hours daily in that vicinity, you chear nothing but 'twelve sheets of letter paper for for cents, twenty five self-sealing envelopes for four cents and that too, in a masal monotonous song, which is an thing but agreeable to persons whose minds are engross with important business matters, and who find the necessary annoyances of a crowded city quite as must here revers will bear, without being subjected to tunnecessary and disgusting one complained of. The certainly can be found some way to stop it. If a mappeared daily in one of our crowded streets, blowing not-y tin horn for hours, would not the city authority interprace their authority to compel the person to design and yet that would be a delictions seremade compar with the everlasting bull-frog oroaking of the paper a envelope man.

envelope man.

I go for the largest liberty in all these matters, proving the party assuming it does not annoy and intefewith the comfort and rights of others.

Association for the Exhibition of the Industr Of all Nations.

Oprica. No. 53 Broadway, New York.

In pursuance of their amouncement, that prices for excesses in the several departments of the exhibition will awarded under the direction of capable and eminent pursus, the Board of Directors now invite artists and person taste to offer designs for a prise medal, not more the three inches in dismeter, that shall be suitable to the abournoes, and illustrative of the objects of the exhibition.

three inches in dismester, that small or such that an objects of the exhibition.

The offerings should be addressed to the subscriber, seal-and superseribed "Design for Modal."

They will be opened on the third day of June, by a consistee, upon whose award the sum of two Rundred dollawill be paid to the author of the design selected.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary Gentlemen's Summer Hats.-An extensiv assortment of Rocky Mountain, Fronci. gray, white Russi and Naples benvers, Canton, Manila, Leghorn, Swiss senne Panama and Guayaquil straws, Gontlemen's soft travelling

n great variety and colors. WARNOCKS, Hatters, 275 Broadway, Irving House Summer Hats. - Beebe & Co., Fashionabl

Wood's Four Dollar Hats.—Bright Tokens brilliant fabrics levely carnitures, for welcoming in the tim closeoms of spring, and the idealization of genius, at No. 5; Broadway, under the Metropolitan Hotel.

Strike the Alarm Bell! Rejoice!—Kuox, o No. 128 Fulkon street acknowledged to be one of our bea "getters up!" of head gear for members of the masouling gender, is ahead of all competitors in his present style hats. Beautiful in conception, of rich materials, and and rably made, who would hesitate to pay his price. Only \$4. J. Souder would inform his friends an

No North, no South, no East, no West, known to H. L. FOSTER. wholesale and retail clothier. 27 Cortlandt street. New York. He has customers all over the Union, and styles and fabrics to suit every State. New summer patterns in great variety, very handsome and cheappointing. An immense variety of ready-made clothing of cuperic quality very moderate in price. Call and see the novelties at 27 Cortlandt street.

Summer Under-garments.-A fine assort-

Superior Under Garments, Gloves, and Ho-

Are You in Haste to Leave Town!-Do

you want as handsome a set of shirts as can be made on the instant! If so, call on GREEN, No. 1 Astor Hosse; you will be measured with mathematical precision in five min utes, and you will have the articles in time, and equal to your expectations in style and workmanship. The style and fit of a Shirt, a Crayat a Col-

ler in fact of any article of the wardrobe, is looked upon as marking the taste of the gentleman who wears them, while cemfort depends in no small degree upon the quality and make of his underclothes. Those who desire elegane and comfort combined are invited to AGATE'S old and cele-Facts Speak for Themselves .-

Ist. JEFFERS' ladies' boots and shoes took the mine World's Fair.
2d. Jeffers' work and materials both defy serntiny 3d. Jeffers' work hand shapes and directs his work.
4th. Style, fit and finish, are Jeffers' peculiar forte.
5th. Everybody of taste ultimately seek Jeffers'.
6th. Jeffers continues at 467 Broadway.

What Boots It!—Just this, the Man who does not go to Mr. E. A. BROOVS, at No. 575 Broadway, or No. 159 Fulton street, has most probably a shabby pair of boots. The lady who does not is ashamed to show her tiny feet beyond her dress. We pily them both.

Canal street Carpet Store, No. 70 Canal street. -E. A. PETERSON & CO. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and clegant carpolings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, comprising tapestry velvet. Brussels, three pty, and ingrain; also, a large assertment of ollebts, venetians, mattings, window

Crystal Palace Cornets, at Hiram Anderson's Crystal Palace Carpets, at Hiram Anderson's cight spacious also rooms, No. 99 Bowery. Magnificent new etyles of Axminster, Turkey, and Mosaic carpets, of one entire piece. Also, Mosaic rug, landscapes, table and piano covers, dc: royal velvet, medallion and tapoetry Hrussels carpeting, imported expressly for exhibition at the Now York Crystal Palace. Also, Harvés celebrated Eficiish those cilcloths, eight yards wide, of fresco, Gothic and Italian painting. Also, English and American imperial throe-ply carpeting, at astonishingly low prices. N. B.—Beautifulingrain carpeting at 36., 49c, 59c, 60c, 70c, and 76c, per yard, olicloths at 2a. 6d, Sa., Sa. 6d. and 4s. and 5s. per yard, also, 1,000 pieces Manking towqua white and check fancy matting, of a splendid quality, remarkably cheap.

Patent Sewing Machines of every variety, making a new and superior settels. No shuttle is used, and the threads are tied together at each either in a seam of the greatest beauty and strenets, which will not any when every third sixed is out. Frice Side 550, Come and see them, with certificates from persons using hundreds, attour store, 34 Chambers street. GROVER, BAKER & CO, pa-tentees and proprietors.

Mourning Mantilias and Bonnets—Bartholomew & Weed are constantly in receipt of the latest styles of Paris mantilias and bonnets. Citizens and strangers are respectfully solicited to examine our stock, which will be found superior to any the city affords. Prices low. New mourning store, 551 Brandway.

BARTHOLOMEW & WEED.

Deflance Salamander Safos, Gayler's Patent -ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. Gorba's impentable detained looks—the best safes and looks combined in the world. Depot No. 192 Fearl street, one door below Maiden lame, formerly No. 90 John street.

Lace and Muslin Curtains at Reduced Prices

The best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGI
SON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No. 29 Broadway
one door above Reade street.

New Paper Hangings.—Thomas Faye & Co., 436 Pearl street, near Madison, have just received the new spring patterns of every known style in the trade. The public are invited to examine before purchasing. Artistic workmen attend to the retail department.

THOS. FAYE & Co., 436 Pearl street.

Hair Dye.—Cristanoro's Liquid Hair Dye.— This celebrated dye has entirely revolutionized the whole theory and system of hair dyeing. It stands alone and unapproachable in the purity and natural appearance of the color it produces, in the thought like rapidity of its overation, and in its lasting and unfading permanence. Applied privately, and sold at CRISTADORO'S, 6 Astor-House.

Courand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Beware of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Gourand's Medicated Sonp, for curing pinples, freshes, callowness, chaps, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile upcosts hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 7 Walker street, near Broadway.

To Rent Payers.—\$13,000 worth of farms and building lots to be distributed among six hundred autoribers, on the dist of May. Each subscriber, for only \$15, will receive a warrantee deed for four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, in the heartiful and heasthy village of Bossvale, or a farm of from two to twenty here. Subscribers are taking up the shares fast, and the number will soon all he oldaned. Now is the time to secure a country residence near the city, where hundreds of our ditions are leasting, and great improvements have been and are now being, made. Many of the lots near these have been sold for from 20 to 500 per cent advance over the price for which takes lots are now sold showing that the purchase will be a good investment. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York, who will receive re nittances and forward receipts therefor by return of mail. He will also gratuitously furnish maps and pampalets of the property, and cheerfully give such other information as may be desired. To Rent Payers .- \$13,000 worth of farms

Billard Tables for Sale.—Gentleman about purchasing for private or pu lie use, will please call and examine the splendid stock now on hand...
GRIFFITH & DECKER, 10 Ann street,